

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
21 August 2003 (21.08.2003)

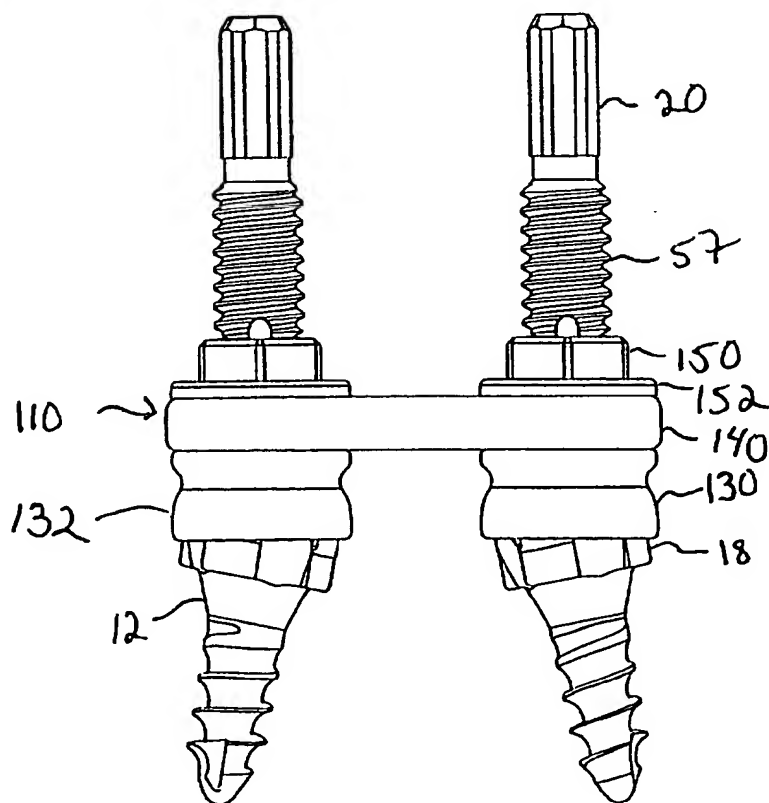
PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 03/068088 A1

- (51) International Patent Classification⁷: **A61B 17/70** (74) Agents: **SHUNK, Laura, F. et al.**; HUDAK SHUNK & FARINE CO. LPA, Suite 307, 2020 Front Street, Cuyahoga Falls, OH 44221 (US).
- (21) International Application Number: **PCT/US03/04040**
- (22) International Filing Date: 11 February 2003 (11.02.2003)
- (25) Filing Language: English
- (26) Publication Language: English
- (30) Priority Data:
60/356,996 13 February 2002 (13.02.2002) US
10/360,145 7 February 2003 (07.02.2003) US
10/361,195 7 February 2003 (07.02.2003) US
- (71) Applicant: **CROSS MEDICAL PRODUCTS, INC.**
[US/US]; 181 Technology Drive, Irvine, CA 92618 (US).
- (72) Inventors: **ALTARAC, Moti**; 89 Velissimo Drive, Aliso Viejo, CA 92656 (US). **MELLINGER, Philip, A.**; 83 Danwood, Ladera Ranch, CA 92694 (US).
- (81) Designated States (*national*): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.
- (84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: POSTERIOR POLYAXIAL SYSTEM FOR THE SPINE



(57) Abstract: The invention provides a rod assembly for implantation into the spine which includes a bone anchor assembly providing two points of angulation for the connection between the point of fixation and the rod. Further, the distance of offset between the point of fixation and the rod can be varied. The invention uses a bone screw having a pronged cage with a recess that accommodates the head of a post member. The cage can be tightened around the head by the camming surfaces of a locking cap that is drawn down around the compressible cage as the head is screwed upward in the recess by the engagement of the threads of the post by a locking nut. Further, the locking cap has a slotted bushing that is positionable in the elongated slot of a rod connector member. The locking nut includes an external taper that expands the bushing outward to lock it into position in the slot. In a further embodiment, the head has an internal hollow that receives a spindle journaled in a cavity in the recess to limit the amount of play in the assembly prior to tightening. In a further embodiment, the connection between bone anchors is provided by a plate that has locking caps pre-assembled into the plate.



WO 03/068088 A1



Published:

— with international search report

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

POSTERIOR POLYAXIAL SYSTEM FOR THE SPINE

5 THIS PATENT APPLICATION IS A CONTINUATION-IN PART
APPLICATION BASED UPON A U.S. APPLICATION FILED FEBRUARY 7,
2003 AND CLAIMING PRIORITY TO PROVISIONAL APPLICATION SERIAL
NO. 60/356,996, FILED 02/13/02

10 The invention relates to an implant for the spine. In particular, the
invention relates to a construct based on a rod which is held in a posterior
relation to the spine using a multi-component bone anchor that includes
multiple joints in order to achieve multiple degrees of freedom that can
when desired be locked in a particular axial alignment. In a further
15 embodiment, the invention relates to a plate and locking cap assembly
that is provided in a pre-assembled state to span several vertebrae.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

20 Constructs have been designed for some time for implantation in
the spine which generally include a series of bone fasteners, such as
hooks or screws, that are secured to the vertebrae, and which are used to
hold stabilizer means such as a rod or plate that spans several vertebrae
for stabilization, fixation, and/or for alignment of the vertebrae.

25 Typically, a spinal rod assembly includes two sets of rods that are
fixed to adjacent vertebrae on either side of the spinous process to span a
section of spine. The bone anchors may include a number of fixation
means, such as screws or hooks, which are used for fixation to the spine,
and anchor means, such as rod anchors that includes means to secure the
30 rod to the fixation means. In some systems these component parts are a
single integral unit, while other systems utilize a number of assembled
components such as for the anchor portion of the assembly.

35 There are a number of considerations which go into the design of
the assembly. The constructs need to be relatively easy to assemble, to
be safe for the area of implantation, to provide for flexibility of use to
accommodate a number of different indications for implantation and for
variations in individuals who require their use, to be strong, yet minimally
40 invasive and low profile, to be useful for manipulation, as well as for the
maintenance of the desired alignment of the spine.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

45 The present invention provides a multi-component bone anchor for
use primarily with a rod in any area of the spine. The anchor includes
multiple joints in order to provide many degrees of freedom by providing
two selectively variable axes of alignment for the fixation assembly which

-2-

can however, be easily locked to form a solid (i.e. fixed) point of fixation in the bone.

The invention has a bone screw with a concavely rounded interior surface formed within a cage (i.e. a compressible open recess having a series of resilient prongs) that receives the convexly rounded exterior surface of a post member, preferably to form a ball and socket, or more preferably a partial ball and socket type cooperation to define the first variable axis of rotation. A locking cap cooperates with a screw rod connector to form the second point of rotation for the second axis. The inwardly curving inner surface of the locking cap is preferably slightly smaller (i.e. relative to normal tolerances) than the corresponding top tapering surface of the cage so that it may act as a camming surface against the outwardly tapering camming surface defined by the pronged portion of the cage. A locking nut is screwed onto the post to cause locking of both the locking cap in the screw rod connector and of the cage in the locking cap as the post is drawn upward. Thus, a single locking step causes both axes of rotation to become fixed to make the construct more rigid in the bone.

More specifically, the system includes a bone screw having a pronged cage that retains the rounded and preferably hemi-spherical head of a post member. The bottom of the post head has a concave recess or dimple that engages a resilient spindle member captured in a recess at the bottom of the cage. The spindle member biases the post member upward against the inside of the restraining prongs of the cage. The post head has an upper rounded camming surface that urges the prongs outward to allow the post to be snap fit into place in the cage for assembly and also as a locking mechanism. The interior surface of the cage is slightly smaller than the outer diameter of the post head to ensure a fit which can be locked in place by compression by the downward action of the locking cap. Also the outer surface of the cage prongs collectively taper outwardly along the vertical axis of the screw to form a camming surface with the tapered (i.e. conical or curved) interior recess of the locking cap. Again, the locking cap interior surface has a slight corresponding taper to cause the cage to be biased inward and downward against the top surface of the post head engagement member as the post is screwed upward in relation to the locking cap. The locking cap has a slotted bushing that engages an elongated slot in a screw rod connector, which may also have an interior curve which mates with an exterior curve of the bushing to allow movement transverse to the rod axis as well as optionally at a variable angle. The screw rod connector includes a channel or recess for the rod which allows it to be offset from the point of fixation. The amount of offset is determined by the position of the

-3-

locking cap in the rod connector slot. A locking nut has a bottom portion along a through bore with interior threads and a tapered exterior surface which increases in diameter towards the top. The top portion is a slightly larger head which includes an exterior hex driving surface, such as a hexagon shape. The interior threads of the hex headed locking nut engage the exterior threads on the post head, upward of the post engagement member. As the locking nut is screwed downward on the post, the taper biases the slotted bushing of the locking cap outward to lock it into place within the rod-connector slot. The post engagement member is drawn upward and locked into position against the prongs of the screw cage, which are in turn captured between the engagement member and the interior recess of the locking cap. The top portion of the post also has an external hex in order to allow the system to be tightened by turning the nut relative to the post while the post is held in a fixed position. In some cases, the surgeon may even decide to refrain from tightly locking the nut against the post member in order to retain some of the play of the fixation assembly which still acts as a tether and to accept some of the loading of the rod.

The proposed product is unique in allowing multiple degrees of freedom prior to tightening. The angle of the post can be varied about a first center of rotation with respect to the screw. The angle of the screw can be varied about a second center of rotation with respect to the locking cap which is secured in the slot in the screw-rod connector. The location of the locking cap in the slot of the screw-rod connector can also be varied.

In a further embodiment, a plate is used in place of the rod as the longitudinal stabilizer. The plate includes slotted apertures that each includes a locking cap which fits down over the post and onto the exterior surface of the screw. The caps are press fit from the bottom into the plate. In this instance, the locking nut includes a flanged area, or a washer that fits over the top of the locking cap and abuts the top surface of the plate in the vicinity of the flange.

OBJECTS OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the invention to provide a bone anchor assembly that allows multiple degrees of freedom within defined parameters during surgical implantation and assembly and subsequent locking with an easy mechanism. These degrees of freedom include one or more of a variable angle for the bone screw relative to the rod axis, a variable angle for the bone screw connector relative to the rod axis, a variable amount of offset relative to the rod axis, and a variable height of the screw rod connector

-4-

through the amount of tightening. Moreover, the construct allows for multiple ranges of movement after assembly, but prior to tightening, where all of these can be locked by a single locking or tightening mechanism. It is an additional object to provide an additional method of
5 stabilizing the vertebrae in a manner that permits ease of assembly.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

10 Figure 1 is end view of the rod anchor assembly in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 2 is an exploded assembly view taken 90 degrees from Figure 1;

15 Figure 3 is a top view of the assembly of Figure 1;

Figure 4 is a cross-section of the assembly taken along line 4-4 of Figure 1;

20 Figure 5 is a cross-section showing an alternative embodiment of the invention;

25 Figure 6 is a oblique perspective of an alternative embodiment of the screw using a stabilizer plate having preassembled locking caps in the plate;

Figure 7 is a side view of the embodiment of Figure 6;

30 Figure 8 is a top view of the embodiment of Figure 7;

Figure 9 is a cross-sectional view of the view of Figure 7;

35 Figure 10 is a top view of the plate and cap assembly shown in Figure 6; and

Figure 11 is a side perspective view of the plate and cap assembly shown in Figure 10.

40

-5-

Detailed Description of the Invention

The present invention provides a spinal implant assembly including a rod which is preferably not a threaded rod, and which is not shown, but which is held in position relative to the spine by a series of bone anchor assemblies as shown generally at 10 in Figure 1. Specifically, the bone anchor assembly 10 includes a fixation member which comprises a bone screw 12 having a threaded lower portion which has a fluted area 14 and a suitable thread, such as a cancellous thread 16. The top of the bone screw 12 includes a receptacle such as a cage 18 for a post member 20. The cage comprises a plurality of resilient prongs 21 that are constructed by forming slots 22 in the top of the cage. At the top the prongs terminate to form a circular opening with a small bevel 25 to the top which is slightly smaller in diameter than the diameter of the engagement head 23. These prongs 21 can be deformed outward for the insertion of the engagement head of the screw, or inwardly for a compressive locking of the engagement head in a recess 24 which is shown as a spherical recess that receives the outwardly rounded engagement head 23 of the post member 20. Again the engagement head is shown as a sphere or in a second embodiment as a modified sphere. However, the top portion of the sphere of the engagement head 23 may preferably be slightly larger than the inner recess or cavity 24 of the cage.

The prongs also collectively have an outer surface 26 that tapers inward toward the central longitudinal axis of the screw and anchor assembly so that the bone screw has a pear type shape. A locking cap 30 has a through bore so that it can be fitted over the post member 20. The lower portion of the locking cap 30 forms a skirt 32 that has an upwardly tapered surface 34 on the inside. This can be a curving surface or a conical surface, but in any case, it is slightly smaller than the outer surface 26 of the prongs so as to enable a compressive contraction of the prongs 21 inward about the head of the engagement member 23. At the top, the locking cap includes a bushing 36 that may include a rounded surface 38 which mates with the elongated slot 42 in a flanged area of a screw rod connector 40. The slot may also include a corresponding inner rounded contour to allow the bone anchor assembly to be positioned at a variable angle, as well as at a variable distance of offset from the longitudinal axis of the stabilization rod. The rod is received in a channel 39 and secured in position by means such as a set screw which is received in the threaded recess 44 of the screw rod connector. The bushing 36 of the locking cap also includes a plurality of slots 37 that allow the bushing to be expanded outwardly against the sides of the slots 42 of the screw rod connector so that it may be locked in position.

-6-

The bone anchor assembly further includes a locking nut 50 having a tapered lower portion 52 and a torque receiving head 54 and an internal threaded throughbore. The lower portion 52 has a terminal bevel 56 that
5 can be received in the terminal beveled opening 58 at the top of the bushing 36. The lower portion also includes a tapered portion 52 having an outer diameter which is slightly larger than the inner diameter of the bore on the inside of the bushing.

10 The post member includes a threaded portion 57 that mates with the internal threads on the locking nut 50. Specifically, before the assembly is locked, there are two points of axial angulation: A, which corresponds to the angulation of the post engagement head in the cage of the bone screw, and B, which corresponds to the angulation of the
15 locking cap in the slot. However, both of these angles can be locked by the same locking mechanism. When the locking nut is tightened on the post member, the post member is drawn up against the inner recess of the cage which is drawn up in a tight contact with the locking cap. At the same time, the locking nut is drawn down into the bushing of the
20 locking cap which expands to lock the cap in the slot of the screw rod connector.

The top of the post has a hexagon shape to allow it to be held during tightening. However, this top can subsequently be sheared off.
25

The embodiment shown in Figure 5 is a preferred modification wherein the bottom portion of the engagement head 23 is contoured, to form a hollow recess 70 that is pressed upward by a resilient spindle member 72 which is captured in a cavity 74 in the cage. In this
30 embodiment, the post member retains its ability to be variably angled in the cage, but it is biased outward against the cavity of the cage so that it is more apt to stay in a position in the cage before it is tightened (i.e. it is less apt to flop.)

35 A construct generally includes two rods on either side of the spinous process, and a series of bone anchor assemblies implanted in adjacent vertebrae. The assembly may also include other components, such as for example, plates, transverse connectors, cables, and hooks. The implants may be made of suitable implantable biocompatible
40 materials, such as stainless steel and titanium, as well as ceramics, and composite materials.

The embodiment shown in Figures 6-11 includes many components parts that are substantially similar, if not identical, to those shown in the

-7-

first five Figures. In particular, the assembly 110 includes at least two, and even three, or more bone screws 12 which each have the cage 18 that acts as a receptacle for the post member 20. The post includes the ball which is received in the cage, and the post further includes a threaded portion 57 that mates with a hexagonal locking nut 150. The locking nut has a flanged area 152 which tightens down onto the plate, or alternatively, a separate washer can be provided. The screws are connected by means of a screw connector 140 which forms part of the plate assembly 120. The plate assembly includes the screw connector, which is a plate having several apertures 142 that are longer in length along the longitudinal axis of the plate than the diameter of the bushing 136 of the locking cap 130. This allows some play in the placement of the cap with respect to the plate. This in turn facilitates assembly onto the posts of the screw assembly. The locking cap includes a skirt 132 which functions as previously described. The caps 130 are press fit into the slots 142 prior to the assembly with the screw, and preferably prior to surgery.

While in accordance with the patent statutes the best mode and preferred embodiment have been set forth, the scope of the invention is not limited thereto, but rather by the scope of the attached claims.

-8-

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

- 5 1. A spinal implant comprising a rigid elongated stabilizer, and a plurality of bone anchor assemblies, said bone anchor assemblies comprising at least one assembly having a fixation means defining an axis and having a recess about this axis, said recess receiving the head of a post member and having a mating interface so that the head is variably positionable within the recess,
10 the recess being compressible about the head to lock it into position, and the post member being connected to the elongated stabilizer.
- 15 2. A spinal implant as set forth in claim 1 wherein the bone anchor assembly further includes a locking cap having an internal camming surface and said fixation member having an external surface which cooperates with the camming surface to cause locking of the post member relative to the fixation member.
- 20 3. A spinal implant as set forth in claim 2 wherein the connection between the stabilizer and the post includes a slot and the locking cap includes a bushing and the bushing is received in the slot of the connector.
- 25 4. A spinal implant as set forth in claim 3 wherein the bushing includes means to lock the position of the bushing in the slot.
- 30 5. A spinal implant as set forth in claim 4 wherein the bushing includes a bore defining an internal surface and the bushing has one or more slots and the means to lock the position of the bushing in the slot is a locking nut having an external taper which cooperates with the internal surface of the bore to expand the bushing.
- 35 6. A spinal implant as set forth in claim 5 wherein the post member has external threads which receive the locking nut.
- 40 7. A spinal implant as set forth in claim 1 wherein the head is locked into position by drawing the head of the post member into the recess to cause a compression fit.
8. A spinal implant as set forth in claim 7 wherein the anchor includes a locking cap having an internal recess that receives the external portion of the fixation means defining the surface and which causes the head to be locked in position in the recess.

-9-

9. A spinal implant as set forth in claim 8 wherein the recess is formed as a cage having a plurality of resilient prongs.
- 5 10. A spinal implant as set forth in claim 1 wherein the recess and head form a ball and socket joint.
- 10 11. A spinal implant as set forth in claim 10 wherein the head includes a hollow that mates with a spindle in the recess to allow limited variable positioning of the head in the recess.
12. A spinal implant as set forth in claim 2 wherein the internal camming surface is concave.
- 15 13. A spinal implant as set forth in claim 2 wherein the external surface of the fixation member is convex.
14. A spinal implant as set forth in claim 1 wherein the stabilizer is a plate.
- 20 15. A spinal implant as set forth in claim 1 wherein the stabilizer is a rod and the connection between the rod and the plate includes a connector.
- 25 16. A spinal rod assembly as set forth in claim 15 wherein the rod has a longitudinal axis and the anchor defines a longitudinal axis and there is an offset between the longitudinal axis of the rod and the longitudinal axis of the anchor and further wherein the distance of offset between the point of fixation and the rod can be varied.
- 30 17. A spinal rod assembly as set forth in claim 16 wherein the angle between the axis of the anchor and the axis of the rod, and also the distance of the offset can be selectively locked by a single mechanism.
- 35 18. A spinal rod assembly as set forth in claim 17 wherein the single mechanism comprises the engagement of one set of threads by a mating set of threads.
- 40 19. A spinal rod assembly as set forth in claim 18 wherein one set of threads is included on a cap member which is screwed downward toward the point of fixation.

-10-

20. A spinal implant as set forth in claim 10 wherein the socket of the ball and socket joint further includes a top portion which is compressible about the ball of the ball and socket joint to lock it into position.
- 5 21. A spinal rod implant as set forth in claim 20 wherein the ball and socket joint includes a cap which compresses the top portion of the socket to lock it into position.
- 10 22. A spinal rod implant as set forth in claim 21 wherein the joint includes a post which terminates in the ball of the ball and socket joint, and the post has a portion which includes threads and further wherein the cap has threads which mates with the threads of the post to lock the cap.
- 15 23. A spinal rod implant as set forth in claim 22 wherein the cap includes a bushing and the joint includes a connector that has a slot that engages the bushing.
- 20 24. A spinal rod implant as set forth in claim 23 wherein the bushing is locked in the slot by tightening the cap on the threads of the post.
- 25 25. A spinal rod implant as set forth in claim 10 wherein the ball portion of the ball and socket joint is mounted on a spindle in the socket portion of the ball and socket joint.

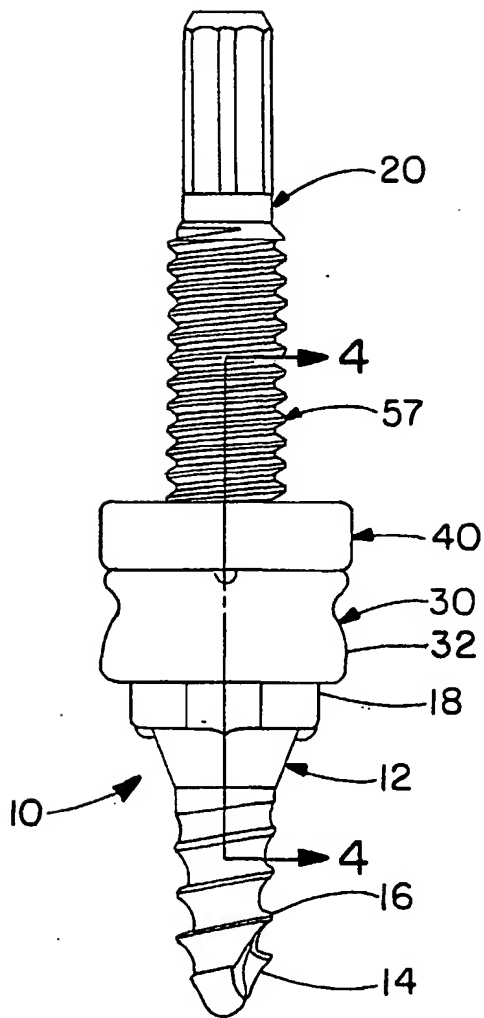


FIG.-1

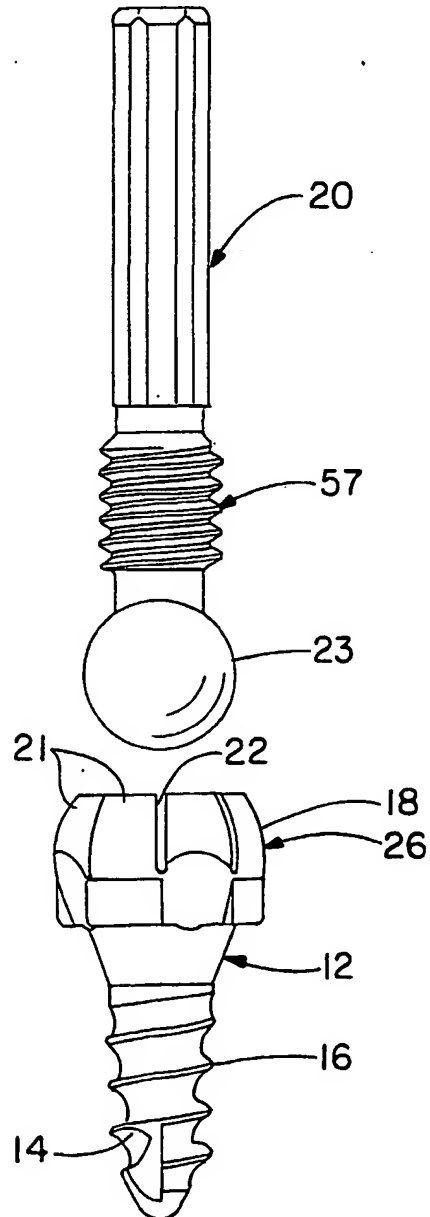
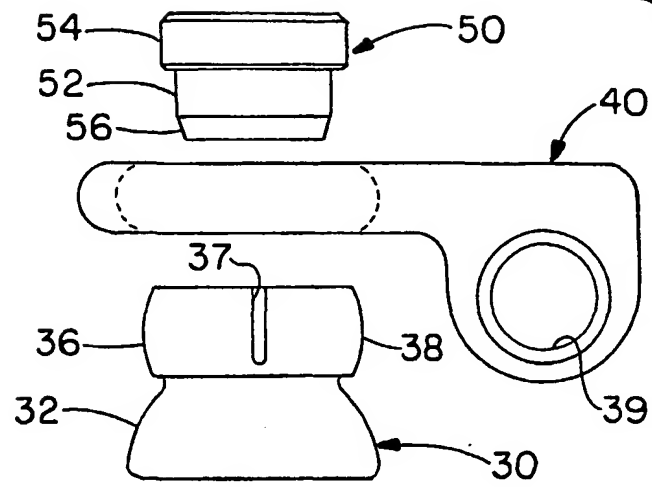


FIG.-2

FIG.-3

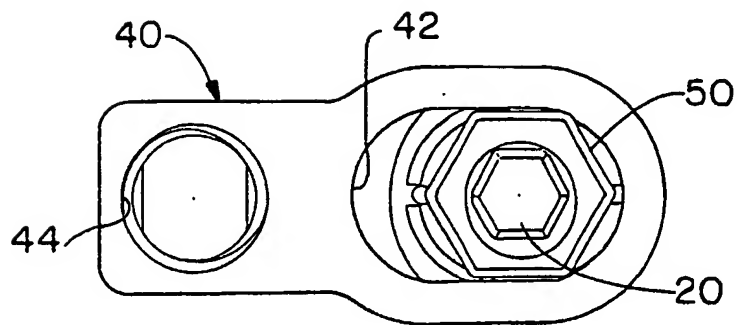


FIG.-4

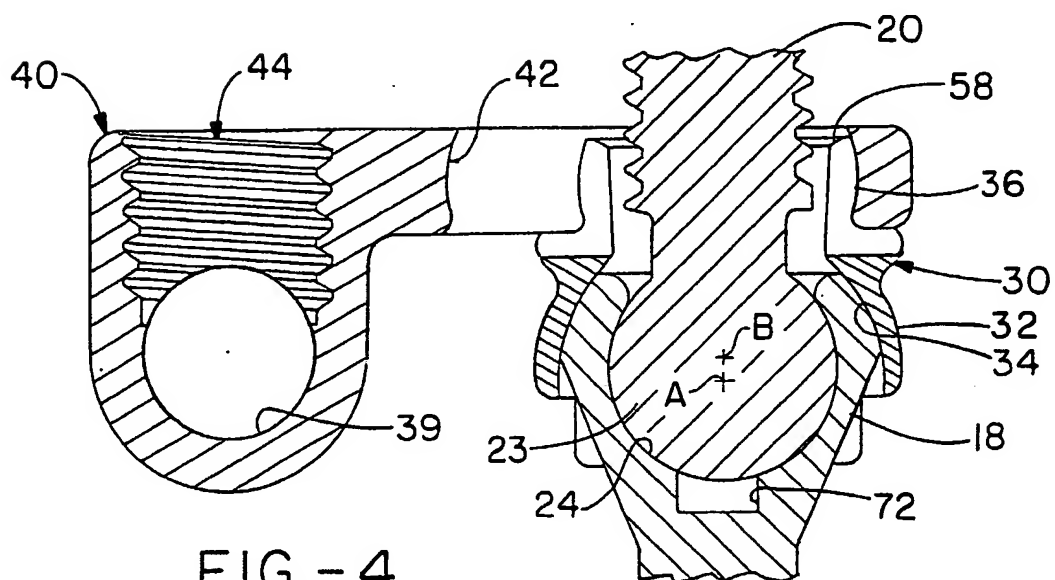
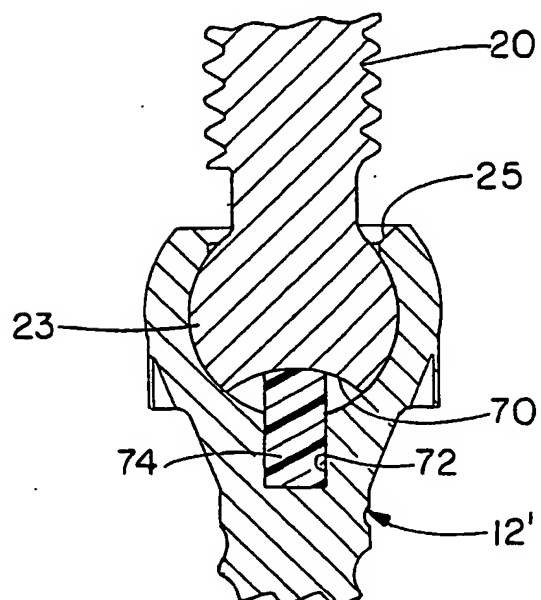
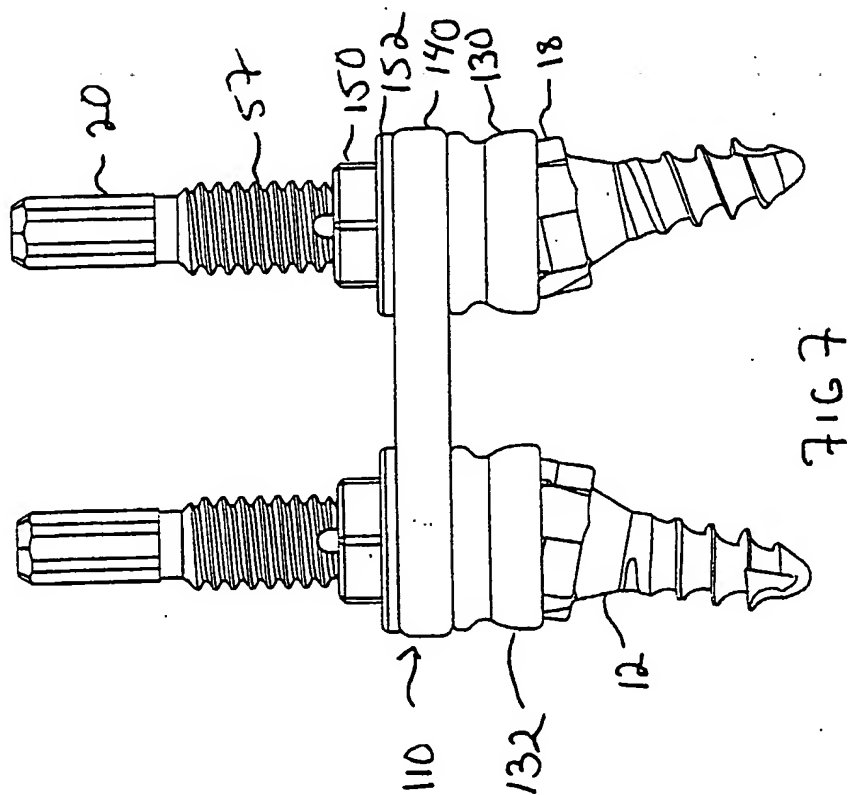
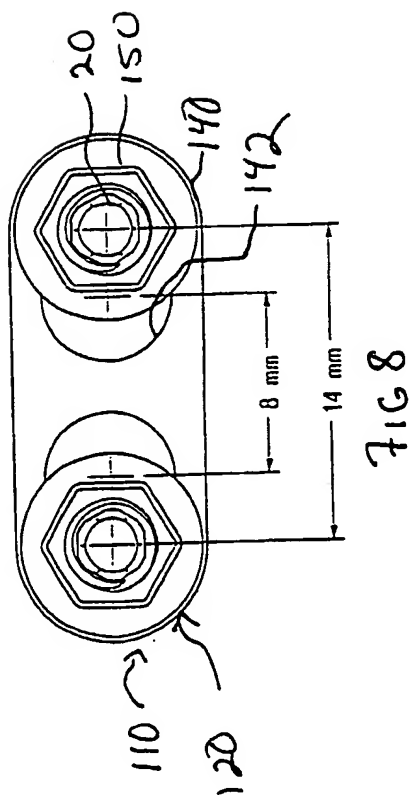
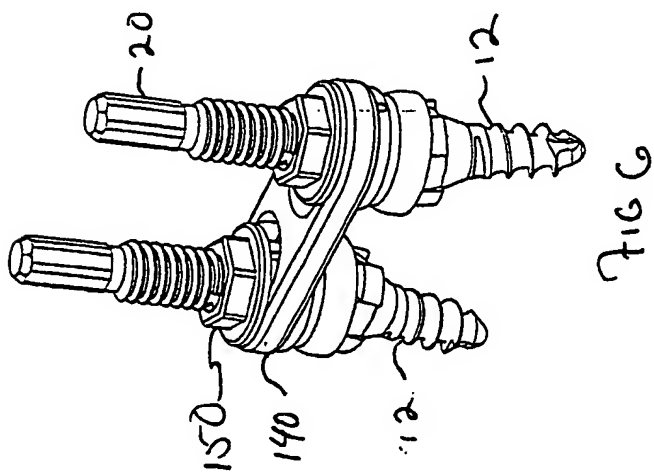
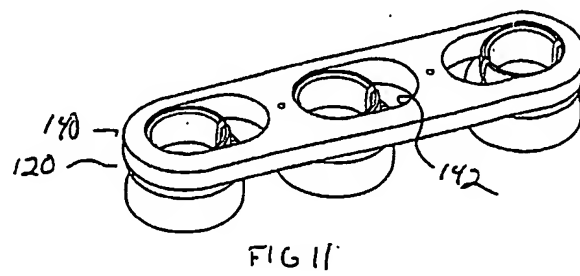
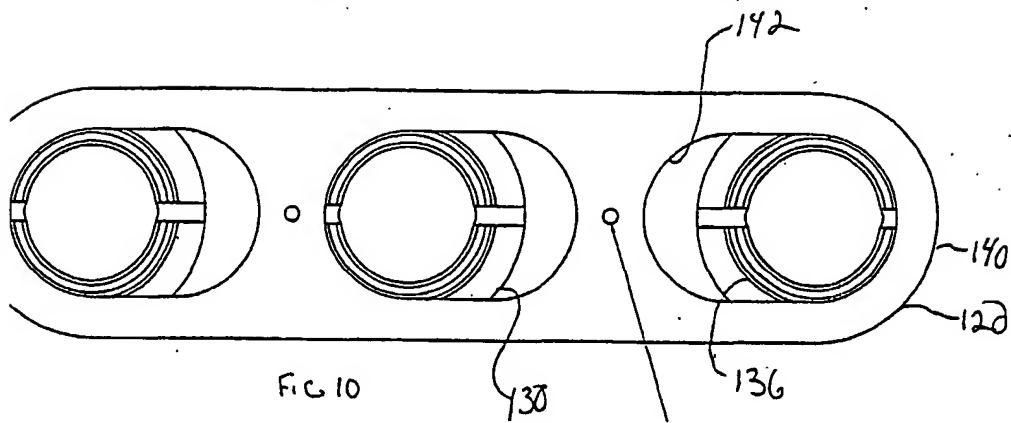
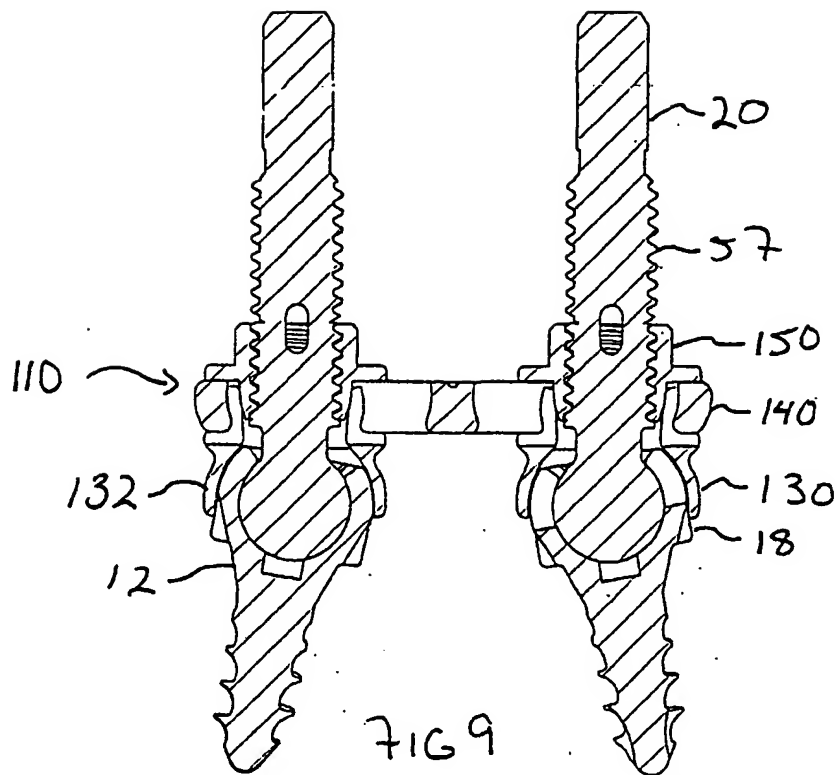


FIG.-5







INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int. Application No

PCT/US 03/04040

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 7 A61B17/70

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 A61B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 6 050 997 A (MULLANE THOMAS S) 18 April 2000 (2000-04-18) abstract; claim 1; figure 1.3.14 ---	1-4, 6-8, 10, 12, 13, 15-20
A	EP 1 090 595 A (STRYKER SPINE SA) 11 April 2001 (2001-04-11) abstract; claims 2-6; figures 1, 12, 22 ---	1, 7-9, 15
A	DE 198 07 827 A (DEUTSCH ZENTR LUFT & RAUMFAHRT) 26 November 1998 (1998-11-26) abstract; figures 1A-1C column 2, line 65 -column 3, line 13 column 5, line 3-12, 42-56 --- -/--	1, 6, 7, 10, 12-14

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"Z" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

21 May 2003

Date of mailing of the international search report

03/06/2003

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Macaire, S

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT^{6/4}

Int. Application No

PCT/US 03/04040

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 00 15125 A (SYNTHES AG ;BRACE MICHAEL (US); SYNTHES USA (US); LANGE ERIC (US)) 23 March 2000 (2000-03-23) abstract; claims 11-13; figures 2,11,15 ---	1,2,9, 10,15
A	WO 01 22893 A (BLACKSTONE MEDICAL INC) 5 April 2001 (2001-04-05) abstract; claim 1; figure 1 page 10, line 2-18 -----	1,15

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT^{7/4}

Int lonal Application No

PCT/US 03/04040

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 6050997	A	18-04-2000	CA 2361117 A1 EP 1152705 A1 WO 0042930 A1	27-07-2000 14-11-2001 27-07-2000
EP 1090595	A	11-04-2001	US 6554834 B1 AU 5947900 A CA 2321803 A1 EP 1090595 A2 JP 2001140919 A	29-04-2003 12-04-2001 07-04-2001 11-04-2001 22-05-2001
DE 19807827	A	26-11-1998	DE 19807827 A1 EP 0861636 A2	26-11-1998 02-09-1998
WO 0015125	A	23-03-2000	AU 751174 B2 AU 5404799 A CA 2343327 A1 WO 0015125 A1 EP 1109502 A1 JP 2002524188 T US 6187005 B1	08-08-2002 03-04-2000 23-03-2000 23-03-2000 27-06-2001 06-08-2002 13-02-2001
WO 0122893	A	05-04-2001	AU 1493301 A WO 0122893 A1 US 2001001119 A1	30-04-2001 05-04-2001 10-05-2001